

2015 Washington State Noxious Weed List



Ravenna grass (*Saccharum ravennae*)
a new Class A noxious weed for 2015

List arranged alphabetically by:
COMMON NAME

Noxious Weed Scientific Name Updates:
Meadow knapweed, *Centaurea x moncktonii* (previously *Centaurea jacea* x *nigra*)
Hoary cress, *Lepidium draba* (previously *Cardaria draba*)
Hairy white-top, *Lepidium appelianum* (previously *Cardaria pubescens*)



Ravenna grass is a large, nonnative, perennial, ornamental grass that has recently been found escaping in eastern Washington. Its large, basal clumps of leaves can crowd out native and desirable plant species. In Washington, seeds of Ravenna grass are spreading from ornamental plantings and are successfully germinating in a wide range of habitats, including locations near the Columbia and Yakima Rivers. Locations of Ravenna grass are still limited in Washington and eradication is now required throughout the state.

New Class A noxious weed:

Noxious weed list changes for 2015



As a Class B noxious weed, shiny geranium is designated for required control everywhere in the state except Clark County, where control requirements will be decided at the county level due to the number and distribution of infestations.

Class A to a Class B

Shiny geranium, *Geranium lucidum*

Weed Class Change:



Joseph M. DiTomaso, U of CA-Davis, Bugwood.org

Pampas grass is a large, perennial grass that grows in clumps called tussocks. Basal clumps of long, narrow leaves have sharp edges and grow to around 4 feet tall, and upright stems grow out of the tussock, up to 6 to 13 feet. Showy plumes of flowers bloom at stem tips. Pampas grass is used in ornamental plantings in Washington. It is a known invasive species in California and is also escaped in Oregon. Last year, escaped populations of pampas grass were discovered in Washington, with the largest infestation having almost 500 plants.

New Class C noxious weed:

Pampas grass, *Cortaderia selloana*

New Class C noxious weed:
Italian arum, *Arum italicum*



Italian arum is a nonnative, perennial groundcover that was originally introduced as an ornamental plant. It has arrowhead-shaped leaves with creamy white veins and markings. The leaves die back in the summer, exposing showy orange-red berries. While its spread appears to be moderate, once established in the landscape, it is very difficult to control. It has now naturalized in a number of counties in Western Washington.



Jubata grass is also a large, nonnative, perennial bunchgrass that is occasionally used as an ornamental species. Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), which looks very similar, is the showier of the two species and is more often planted in landscapes. Jubata grass is a listed noxious weed in California, with large infestation occurring along the coast. It is also a noxious weed in Oregon and escaped plants have been documented in Washington.

Jubata grass, *Cortaderia jubata*

New Class C noxious weed:

John M. Randall, TNC, Bugwood.org

County Contacts

Adams	(509) 659-1806
Adam - District #1	(509) 488-9023
Asotin	(509) 243-2098
Benton	(509) 943-6005
Benton - District #1	(509) 786-5609
Chelan	(509) 667-6576
Clallam	(360) 417-2442
Clark	(360) 397-6140
Columbia	(509) 382-9760
Cowlitz	(360) 577-3117
Douglas (WSU)	(509) 745-8531
Ferry	(509) 775-5225 Ext. 1111
Franklin	(509) 545-3847
Garfield	(509) 843-1913
Grant	(509) 754-2011 Ext. 375
Grant - District #1	(509) 750-8948
Grant - District #3	(509) 785-3621
Grays Harbor	(360) 482-2265
Island	(360) 678-7992
Jefferson	(360) 379-5610 Ext. 205
King	(206) 477-9333
Kitsap	(360) 307-4242
Kittitas	(509) 962-7007
Klickitat	(509) 773-5810
Lewis	(360) 740-1215
Lincoln	(509) 725-3646
Mason	(360) 427-9670 Ext. 592
Okanogan	(509) 422-7165
Pacific	(360) 875-9425
Pend Oreille	(509) 447-2402
Pierce	(253) 798-7263
San Juan	(360) 376-3499
Skagit	(360) 336-9430
Skamania	(509) 427-3941
Snohomish	(425) 388-7548

County Contacts

Spokane	(509) 477-5777
Stevens	(509) 684-7590
Thurston	(360) 786-5576
Wahkiakum	(360) 795-3852
Walla Walla	(509)-524-2688
Whatcom	(360) 715-7470
Whitman	(509) 397-6261
Yakima	(509) 574-2180

To learn more about noxious weeds and noxious weed control in Washington State, please contact:

WA State Noxious Weed Control Board

P.O. Box 42560
Olympia, WA 98504-2560
(360)-725-5764

Email: noxiousweeds@agr.wa.gov

Website: http://www.nwcb.wa.gov

Or

WA State Department of Agriculture

21 North First Avenue #103
Yakima, WA 98902
(509) 249-6973



To help protect the State’s resources and economy, the Washington State Noxious Weed Control Board adopts a State Noxious Weed List each year (WAC 16-750). This list groups weeds into three major classes – A, B, and C – based on the of each species and the seriousness of the threat they pose to Washington State. This classification system is designed to:

- Prevent small infestations from expanding by eradicating them when they are first detected
- Restrict already established weed populations to regions of the state where they occur and prevent their movement to un-infested areas
- Allow flexibility of weed control at the local level for weeds that are already widespread.

Weed Classes: A, B, and C

Class A Weeds: Non-native species whose distribution in Washington is still limited. Preventing new infestations and eradicating existing infestations are the highest priority. **Eradication of Class A plants is required by law.**

Class B Weeds: Non-native species presently limited to portions of the State. Species are designated for control in regions where they are not yet widespread. Preventing new infestations in these areas is a high priority. In regions where a Class B species is already abundant, control is decided at the local level, with containment as the primary goal. Please contact your County Noxious Weed Control Coordinator to learn which species are designated in your area.

Class C Weeds: Noxious weeds that are typically widespread in WA or are of special interest to the state’s agricultural industry. The Class C status allows counties to require control if locally desired. Other counties may choose to provide education or technical consultation.

2015 Washington State Noxious Weed List

Class A Noxious Weeds - Eradication required

common crupina	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>
cordgrass, common	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
cordgrass, dense-flowered	<i>Spartina densiflora</i>
cordgrass, saltmeadow	<i>Spartina patens</i>
cordgrass, smooth	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>
dyer’s woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
eggleaf spurge	<i>Euphorbia oblongata</i>
false brome	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
floating primrose-willow	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
French broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
giant hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>
goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis</i>
hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>

Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
knapweed, bighead	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>
knapweed, Vochin	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>
meadow clary	<i>Salvia pratensis</i>
oriental clematis	<i>Clematis orientalis</i>
purple starthistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>
Ravenna grass	<i>Saccharum ravennae</i>
reed sweetgrass	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>
ricefield bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>
sage, clary	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
sage, Mediterranean	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>
silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
spurge flax	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>
Syrian beancaper	<i>Zygophyllum fabago</i>
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>
thistle, milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>
thistle, slenderflower	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>
variable-leaf milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>
wild four-o'clock	<i>Mirabilis nyctaginea</i>

Class B Noxious Weeds

blueweed	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Brazilian elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>
bugloss, annual	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>
bugloss, common	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
butterfly bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>
common fennel, (except bulbing fennel)	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> (except <i>F. vulgare</i> var. <i>azoricum</i>)
common reed (nonnative genotypes only)	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Dalmatian toadflax	<i>Linaria dalmatica</i> ssp. <i>dalmatica</i>
Eurasian watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
fanwort	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>

Class B Noxious Weeds-Continued

grass-leaved arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
hairy willowherb	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
hawkweed oxtongue	<i>Picris hieracioides</i>
hawkweed, orange	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the meadow subgenus	<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Pilosella</i>
hawkweeds: All nonnative species and hybrids of the wall subgenus	<i>Hieracium</i> , subgenus <i>Hieracium</i>
herb-Robert	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>
hoary alyssum	<i>Berteroa incana</i>
houndstongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
indigobush	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
knapweed, black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
knapweed, brown	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>

knapweed, diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
knapweed, meadow	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>
knapweed, Russian	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
knapweed, spotted	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>
knotweed, Bohemian	<i>Polygonum x bohemicum</i>
knotweed, giant	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>
knotweed, Himalayan	<i>Polygonum polystachyum</i>
knotweed, Japanese	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
lesser celandine	<i>Ficaria verna</i>
loosestrife, garden	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
loosestrife, purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
loosestrife, wand	<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>
parrotfeather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
perennial pepperweed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
poison hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
policeman’s helmet	<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
saltcedar	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
shiny geranium	<i>Geranium lucidum</i>
spurge laurel	<i>Daphne laureola</i>
spurge, leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
spurge, myrtle	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
sulfur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>
tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
thistle, plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
water primrose	<i>Ludwigia hexapetala</i>
white bryony	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
yellow archangel	<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i>
yellow floating heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>
yellow nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
yellow starthistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

Noxious Weeds are non-native plants introduced to Washington State that can be highly destructive, competitive, and difficult to control. These plants invade our croplands, rangeland, forests, parks, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and estuaries causing both ecological and economical damage that affects us all. Noxious weeds can:

- Lower crop yields
- Reduce forage quality
- Destroy plant and animal habitat
- Displace native plants
- Reduce recreational opportunities (e.g., fishing, hunting, swimming and hiking)
- Clog waterways
- Decrease land values
- Increase erosion and wildfire risk
- And some are toxic to humans and livestock.

Class C Noxious Weeds

absinth wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Austrian fieldcress	<i>Rorippa austriaca</i>
babysbreath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
black henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
blackgrass	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>
buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
cereal rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
common barberry	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
common catsear	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>
common groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
common St. Johnswort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
curlyleaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>

English ivy - four cultivars only	<i>Hedera helix</i> ‘Baltica’, ‘Pittsburgh’, and ‘Star’; <i>H. hibernica</i> ‘Hibernica’
evergreen blackberry	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
fragrant waterlily	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>
hairy whitetop	<i>Lepidium appelianum</i>
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>
Italian arum	<i>Arum italicum</i>
Japanese eelgrass	<i>Zostera japonica</i>
jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>
jubata grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
lawnweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
lepyrodiclis	<i>Lepyrodiclis holosteoides</i>
longspine sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>
nonnative cattail species and hybrids	<i>Typha</i> spp.
old man’s beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
oxeye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
perennial sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> ssp. <i>arvensis</i>
reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Russian olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
scentless mayweed	<i>Matricaria perforata</i>
smoothseed alfalfa dodder	<i>Cuscuta approximata</i>
spikeweed	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
spiny cocklebur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>
Swainsonpea	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>
thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
white cockle	<i>Silene latifolia</i> ssp. <i>alba</i>
wild carrot (except where commercially grown)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
yellowflag iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
yellow toadflax	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>